



BULLETIN

MARCH 1942

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 3 NUMBER 3

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CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

VOLUME 3

MARCH 1942

NUMBER 3

JEAN CASAD, *Executive Secretary*

GRACE MURRAY, *Editor*

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MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR

Compiled by the Regional Cooperation and Professional Relations Committee

DATE	GROUP MEETING	PLACE and TIME	SUBJECT or OCCASION
March 7-14	California Conservation Week		8th Annual Observance
March 7	School Library Assn., Southern Section	South Pasadena Jr. High Sch. Lib., 10 a.m.	Monthly book reviews
March 7	CLA Executive Board	State Library, Sacramento	Plans for the year
March 15	San Francisco Bay District Discussion Group	Hotel Durant, Berkeley, 10:30 a.m.	Topic: "Why Staff Associations?"
March 19	Orange Country Library Club	Anaheim	Monthly meeting
March 21	Golden Empire District, CLA	Woodland	Annual meeting
March 28	Yosemite District, CLA	Visalia	Annual meeting
March 28	U. C. Library School Alumni Assn.	Berkeley Women's City Club, 6:30 p.m.	Reunion dinner
April 4	School Library Assn., Northern Section	S. F. Women's City Club, 11 a.m.	Book Brunch, Council meeting
April 11-12	Portola District, CLA	Hotel Del Monte	Theme: Re-examining Our Sense of Values.
April 18	Northern California Reg. Group of Catalogers	San Jose	Spring luncheon meeting
April 21	Public Library Executives of Los Angeles County	Burbank Public Library, 2-4 p.m.	Quarterly meeting
May 2	Mt. Shasta District, CLA	Red Bluff, 1 p.m.	Annual meeting
May 9	School Library Assn., Northern Section	San Jose, 10 a.m.	Annual spring meeting
May 16	School Library Assn., Southern Section	Mission Inn, Riverside, 10:30 a.m.	Annual spring meeting
June 22-27	American Library Assn.	Milwaukee, Wisc.	64th Annual Conference
June 28-July 8	Institute of International Relations	Mills College, Oakland	Problems of post-war reconstruction
Aug. 26-28	Pacific Northwest Library Assn.	University of Washington, Seattle	33d Annual conference
Sept. 19	San Francisco Bay District, CLA	San Francisco	Annual meeting

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

JENS NYHOLM, *Chairman*

This committee, whose origin may be traced back to a resolution passed by the San Francisco Bay District Discussion Group at its October meeting, was created in December, 1941, to deal with problems of library aid in national defense. It proposes to correlate its work with that of the CLA committees dealing with public relations and intellectual freedom respectively, and to cooperate with the ALA committees devoted to defense problems and the maintenance of intellectual freedom.

As regards the relation to ALA, it should be pointed out that an official "Statement of Library Policy" with respect to defense, unanimously adopted by the ALA council, appears in the *ALA Bulletin*, Jan. 1942 (p. 3-5). In the same issue of the *Bulletin* (p. 6-10) are listed 70 concrete suggestions for wartime library service. It is expected that every California librarian will carefully study these two documents as an aid in organizing purposeful defense activities. Additional suggestions may be culled from the two pamphlets, *How Libraries May Serve* (Education and national defense series, No. 17. U.S. Supt. of Doc. 15 cents) and *School and College Civilian Moral Service—How to Participate*, issued free of charge by the U. S. Office of Education. A fine example of what a college library can do and how it can announce its doings is found in the folder, *War Services of the Iowa State College Library*.† That every California librarian should be familiar with pamphlet No. 1 of the California State Council of Defense, *Organizing for Defense*, needs no demonstration. Libraries wanting to survey the field of public documents dealing with defense, should consult J. K. Wilcox's *Public Defense Publications*, 1941, (issued by the University of California Bureau of Public Administration. 75 cents), and *Supplement*, 1942, (\$1.00) covering in all 1,996 documents.

As regards the relation to ALA and CLA committees dealing with intellectual freedom, it should be noted that the ALA in its "Statement of Library Policy" goes on record as

advocating the continued adherence to the principle of freedom of inquiry:

With such minor limitations as are occasioned by military necessity, librarians will protect the right of inquirers to find in the library material on all sides of controversial issues.

For those who think that in defending this right, librarians should not merely insist upon an "impartial" attitude, Helen Haines' pointed remark at the Del Monte Conference, before America's entry into the war, indicates the positive action we can most effectively take: "The best way in which to defend the freedom of inquiry, is to defeat Hitler."

As to the future, the Committee will give attention to defense problems as they may arise. One problem, which it has now under advisement, is that of duplication of effort in the preparation of defense literature, particularly defense bibliographies.* The overlapping of functions in this respect can be eliminated only through nation-wide efforts, but it is possible that initial action should be taken by state or regional organizations. The CLA Committee on National Defense nurtures no exaggerated opinion as to the scope of its functions but earnestly suggests the application of its machinery to any library engaged in defense activities, including bibliographical undertakings, that extend beyond the sphere of interest of an individual library.

The Members of the Committee are: Ethel Blumann, Oakland Public Library; Mabel R. Gillis, California State Library; Mrs. Ethel B. Leech, San Diego Public Library; Mrs. Bess Yates, Glendale Public Library; Josephine Hollingsworth, L. A. Municipal Reference Library; Jens Nyholm, Chairman, University of California Library.

* The compilation "National Defense: a Contribution toward a Bibliography of Bibliographies," prepared by the 1941 Class in Reference, School of Library Science, University of Southern California (in *Bulletin of Bibliography*, v. 7, no. 6, p. 118-122) may be of interest in this connection.

† Reprinted in the *ALA Bulletin*, Feb. 1942, pp. 66-68.

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KEEPING ALIVE THE VISION OF FREEDOM

ARMSTRONG SPERRY

I should like to talk to you* for a little while about a conviction I have in regard to children's books—a conviction that concerns our responsibility (yours and mine) and our great privilege as well. There was a time, and not so long ago, when men and women could plan ahead, and say: "When John is twelve years old we'll send him to such and such a school. We'll choose this college or that. We'll let him prepare for law or medicine or for one of the sciences or the arts . . . ! It was as simple as that. But who today dares to plan with such utter certainty, such blind conviction that by tomorrow or the day after, the institutions upon which our society is grounded, will not have crumbled like the walls of some city that we fondly believed was invulnerable ?

Let no one imagine that in this I am sounding any note of defeat, for that is farthest from my thought or intention. There have always been troubled times, and the future has never been wholly predictable, yet men have still gone forward; they've still trained their eyes upon the unattainable, just as the astronomer trains his telescope upon the most distant star. We have and we always will have with us the timid and the faint of heart, who declare that there is no solution to the problems that perplex us. And we have as well those people whose attitude of cynicism is that very attitude that was, I believe, basically responsible for the downfall of France: that attitude of "*Je m'en fiche ! What's the use !*" And so, here in America, it is well for us to remember, I think, that out of the most troubled times great

leaders have always risen, and it is at such times that the common man himself has seen human life with greatest clarity, not alone for what it is, but for what it may be.

How good a job have we made of this present-day world to bequeath to our children ? Won't there be many of them who will turn upon us, and perhaps rightly, in scorn for this heritage ? And if they do, how are we going to make up to them for the mistakes we have committed ? And above all, what are we going to give to them that will help them meet and deal with this world of the future which will be their present ?

Therein, I believe, lies the responsibility and the privilege of which I am speaking. It is an opportunity special to us—to you and to me—to all people who work in any way with children. These children are going out into a world where the only certainty is the utter uncertainty of their future; a world where all the values by which you and I have grown, are being challenged. Many of those values already have been overthrown. Some of them will never be reinstated in our time. The way I see this present world-conflict is not alone as a desire on the part of the totalitarian states for greater empire, more oil or wheat or cotton—more *lebensraum*. I see it as a struggle, a death-struggle, between two vastly different ways of life: the way of life of the free man, and the way of life of the man who is the slave of an inflexible system.

Our forefathers were rugged individualists in a day when a man couldn't see the smoke from his nearest neighbor's chimney; and when he could, he pulled up stakes and moved along. Things were getting too crowded. He wanted more

* Speech presented October 18, 1941, at the joint meeting of the CLA Section for Library Work with Boys and Girls and the School Library Association of California, Northern Section, during the Del Monte Convention.

elbow room, more wing room. And above all he demanded the right to be let alone, that most comprehensive of rights, and the one still most highly valued by civilized men. And so it's not surprising that this concept of personal freedom should be bred into our bone and blood and muscle. It's the thing that the European, with his totally different heritage, finds almost impossible to understand in us. Yet it's as much a part of us as this air we breathe, this soil to which the bones of our fathers have returned. There are men who declare (and they're not always the henchmen of the dictators) that democracy is finished and dead and done for. But it's my belief that such people have no understanding of the profound conviction that democracy is in the *minds* of the American people. Nor do they understand that when that conviction is finally threatened, how quickly we can unite into a single-thinking, single-moving, single-working people. This fact runs like a swift clear stream through all our history, and no one who knows that history dares to doubt it!

I think I am not blind to the fact that change is a part of the basic nature of all things; that that which doesn't change in one form or another becomes static, then dies. Races either go forward; or they begin the long march to extinction. Today, when Americans have been closely knit into great gregarious communities, the particular kind of self-sufficiency that was our forefathers' becomes impossible. Men must give and take, offer and receive, in a social sense, of themselves. There's not so much elbow room any more. But there's still *wing* room for anyone's spirit; and that ideal of personal freedom, the right to choose a way of life for one's self, the right to starve if need be—remains an unconquerable conviction in the hearts of most of us.

Books play so large a part in our lives, from earliest childhood onward, that I wonder if we don't come inevitably to take them, and their great power, for granted. . . . "The pen is mightier than the sword . . ." Is that anything more than an out-moded, moss-covered adage? I believe it is a deeply grounded fact. What better proof do we need than this: today, in all the subjugated countries of the world, the dictators have made bonfires of the books written by their greatest thinkers, their wisest philosophers. They have hounded from nation to nation those men who have held out for an ideal of personal integrity. They have forbidden their subjects under pain of death to read those books, or to listen to the words that come over the short-waves of the air—the words spoken by free men in free countries. Yet in spite of this, what is the picture brought back to us by those who have returned from those countries? It's a picture of men and women locking themselves into cellars and garrets, plugging up the keyholes, darkening the windows, risking their lives for the sake of hearing those forbidden words of freedom. We've heard so many of such stories that surely they can't all be imagined, or all exaggerated. It is words and their great power that the dictator always has feared. And today, when so great a portion of the world is under subjugation, I believe that that living faith in man's personal integrity is only lying dormant until the day when, once again, it shall be set free.

How does all this apply to children, you ask, and to children's books? Well—I'll tell you how I think it applies. It's no longer enough for us to give children books like "Little Wujjie and Her Feathered Friends," or "Little Bojo in Kintu Land." (Those are both imaginary titles, let me hasten to add.) We've given them so many of that kind of book. To-

day we must give them food of solid substance. And please let me not be misunderstood! I do not mean in any sense, propaganda. That can be left to the politician where it belongs—it is not the province of the artist. I do not mean that we must all burst into a rendition of "God Bless America," or that all our authors should take to writing books dealing with our stirring historical past. I do not mean the regional, or even the national. What I do mean is this:—I believe it's the obligation today of all those who work with and for children, to help to keep alive the great themes by which the race has risen. What are those themes? They're simple ones! Courage. Justice. Integrity. Compassion. And Love. We hear a great deal about "escapist" literature. (And the word "escapist" I take to mean flight from reality.) Almost any book that has an exotic setting, or is laid in a past period of history, or that deals with a way of life foreign to our knowledge—in short, any book that doesn't concern itself with immediate social and economic problems, is branded "escapist." I believe that is a false concept. . . .

. . . I find it difficult to believe that any book which doesn't concern itself with immediate local problems is "escapist." Who can suppose that a hero out of Homeric legend, or an actual figure like old Chief Opu Nui, can be less inspiring, less "real" than let us say, Jack Armstrong the All American boy of the radio. Recently, Clifton Fadiman made a trenchant observation about the old books, when he said, "The gods tend to grant immortality to those books which, in addition to being great, are loved by children; books wherein the words are for children and the ideas are for men. . . ." Surely *Moby Dick*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *Huckleberry Finn*, and *David Copperfield* are not escapist books. . . .

Their themes are themes which speak to all men and which transcend scenery or costume or political change! . . .

And it is my conviction that the children of today are fully alert to and receptive to such themes. . . . As I look back, measuring them against the children of my own generation, these boys and girls of today seem to be much better informed about what's going on in the world. They're greater realists. They're less readily sold on fantasy, on make-believe. They are, in their own vernacular, more hard-boiled. Perhaps I'm wrong in this; but I well remember going to see a showing of Walt Disney's "Snow White." It was in the afternoon and the audience was full of children. And there was one boy sitting near me—a very little boy he was—who watched the picture unfold with absorbed interest. And just as the story came to the place where Snow White was about to bite into the poisoned apple, and everyone was sitting on the edge of his chair wondering "will she or won't she," that little boy called out: "Sucker!" And that entire audience of children howled with delight, not because that small boy had shouted out of turn, but because he had articulated their own belief: Snow White was not, by their modern standards, being very bright. She was being a sucker.

There are several reasons for this more realistic attitude: the radio, the much-debated comic strip, and, above all, the movies. The psychologists tell us that one of the cornerstones of a well adjusted adult life is laid in childhood in a sense of security. If that is so, and I believe it is, what terrible adjustments these children of today are going to have to make!

And what are they going to meet those adjustments with? You know the answer as well as I. They are going to meet them with such qualities of mind and

heart and spirit as are born in them. If they don't possess those qualities, we can't supply them. But what we can do is to make them aware of the existence of such qualities, to help to develop them so that, when need arises, they'll use them without thought almost instinctively; just as the skilled artisan reaches for the right tool without asking himself "Do I need this chisel, this hammer, this awl?"

We all know too well the effect of the last war upon the generation that lived through it: that generation which Gertrude Stein, herself an apostle of defeat, called the Lost Generation. I don't believe it was a lost generation, but too many of them did lose their way and regained it only at tremendous cost. And when we weigh this present world-conflagration against that last little war, the scale of it appalls us. But sometimes it seems to me that men need a great challenge like this to bring home to them the preciousness of those things they stand to lose, and which, once lost, they never can recapture. We're wiser than we were in the last war. We don't follow the bugles so eagerly. We've learned that war is a grim business with no glory at the end. And these youngsters of today know it, too. They've heard so many of us talk! And they have seen too closely what follows in the train of war. So who can blame them when they sign petitions—as some few of them have—saying "We don't want to go to war!" What answer can we make to that? Only this, I think:—It is written in the history of the human race that when the tribe is threatened, the young braves of the tribe go forth to defend it. And they go forth firm in the conviction that they're defending their homes, their institutions, their gods. When the time

comes that they refuse to go, the tribe is doomed.

In these days when whole nations are being enslaved, perhaps it sounds futile to speak about the power of words. And yet it's the words spoken out of a free heritage by free men, those words which dictators fear most of all, that can be a hope and a stability in a confused world. When the last great battle has been fought, and won or lost as the case may be, and men start in again at the beginning laboriously to rebuild, what is it that they'll remember? Will they remember the deeds of conquerors or tyrants, or even of heroes? I don't think so. They'll remember the words that men have spoken and men have written, the words that articulate the ideal of freedom which is the inalienable right of all men. They'll remember the beautiful and inspiring words that our own forefathers wrote into the Constitution of these United States. They'll remember such words as Lincoln spoke in the Second Inaugural Address, with the simple grandeur of those closing lines: "With malice toward none, with charity for all. . . ." They'll remember the words of the man who cried out his demand for liberty and gave as his alternative, Death! Those are the things that they'll remember.

And so, here at the end, I come back again to the beginning; and I tell you that it seems to me to be our great privilege—yours and mine—the privilege of all people who work in any way with children—to help to keep alive the vision of freedom, that these children of today may carry it with them into the world of tomorrow; that imperishable dream of the right to live, to work, and to worship, as free men—and in peace.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY GIVES DEFENSE INFORMATION

FAITH HOLMES HYERS
Publicist, Los Angeles Public Library

Where can I buy sandbags? Is it a good idea to use a Pyrene Fire Extinguisher on an incendiary bomb? Can a minister secure tires for his car to be used in performance of religious duties? Is there a First Aid course in my neighborhood? What do I have to do to become an air warden? Are there free defense classes in defense work?

Questions such as these pour in at the Defense Information Desk of the Los Angeles Public Library at the rate of one every two minutes in a seven day week schedule, according to Margaret Hickman, director of this library service and organizer of the Library Defense Information Bureau.

This service was established ten days after the declaration of war, with the approval of the Los Angeles City Defense Council. It has the hearty cooperation of all libraries in Southern California, university libraries, business libraries, as well as government offices—city, state and federal. It acts as a clearing house for answers received from authentic sources of specialized information as well as the Red Cross, the USO, the OPM, as well as the various city departments which are responsible for city functions of government in wartime as in peacetime.

The very existence of such a clearing house is a steady influence in public opinion as defense against hysteria and confusion, according to the librarians who meet the public at the desk. Many volunteer information centers are springing up in different parts of the city, inspired by enthusiastic civilians who wish to contribute to defense. In most cases, these workers have no idea of the difficulties encountered in obtaining up to

the minute information, even when it is secured from authentic sources. The emergency has created a confusion of authority in many instances and the answer that is correct today may be proved incorrect tomorrow. Therefore, a stability of information service kept alive by library resources and trained skills is a much needed contribution to civilian welfare in this emergency.

Yet, when the Mayor of Los Angeles, an enthusiastic supporter of this library service, asked the City Council to appropriate a modest sum for salaries of personnel for this wartime city service, the request was refused because one Councilman expressed the opinion that whatever anyone needed to know, he could find out by calling the Police Department or reading the newspaper!

Meantime, a staff, borrowed from various library departments concerned with defense, functions under Miss Hickman, who is loaned by the Foreign Department. They read the newspapers as the Councilmen suggests, clip and file all items pertaining to defense, maintain a direct telephone line to the City Hall, telephone scores of information sources daily, record and file the questions and answers, receive hundreds of letters a week, and answer 300 questions a day for Mr. and Mrs. Public.

The *Los Angeles Daily News*, which is considered by many people the most progressive paper in Los Angeles, considered the Library Defense Information Desk a "natural" for a timely news column. The *News*, since the opening day of the service, has conducted a question and answer column which is furnished by the Library and which is read in all parts of Southern California and

inspires many letter writers to "ask the Library."

Everything from how to secure a birth certificate, how to get a job as "mounted guard" if a man owns two good mounts, where to send tinfoil and old pocket-books, is asked in these letters; and many personal tales of grievance or hard luck are unfolded. In fact, at times the bulk of mail and the pitiful requests for employment would seem to expect of the library the services of an employment agency. Sometimes the letter is answered through the column of the *News*.

Among the queries which keep librarians alert for current information in the changing scene of today are:

"Can I get insurance for my house if it is destroyed by a bomb?"

"Can I enlist directly in the air corps instead of enlisting in the army with preference for the air corps?"

"Is it true that men of draft age may no longer be deferred because of their occupation in defense industries?"

"How do I save wear on tires?"

"Has the speed limit been reduced in various states?"

"Is there a school here for parachute

making?"

"Is it all right for autoists to give a lift to service men in uniform?"

"In case of an air raid, shall I go after my child in school?"

Miss Hickman explains that the main objective of the Defense Information Bureau is to serve as an official clearing house, not only for material in this library and resources of other libraries of Southern California, but also as a clearing house for general civilian defense information. No book collections are kept here. The files consist of: (1) Government reports, bulletins, pamphlets, and publications of local defense agencies, of which duplicate copies may be found in the subject departments for reference and circulation; (2) a vertical file of clippings collected daily and given subject headings; (3) a catalog card file which includes lists of organizations with the names and telephone numbers of officers or prominent persons, lists of individuals who may give authentic information, a list of wartime alphabet abbreviations and a general list of subject arrangements of the files. Four colors are used to aid in quick reference use of the general catalog divisions.

Did you remember. . .

to renew your CLA membership, and also to encourage a fellow librarian to join the Association? This year may well be a crucial one for libraries. Let California librarians work together to prove we can render practical help in this emergency, and demonstrate further that libraries are a thoroughly integrated and necessary factor in community life.

At first Ol' Paul carried on his logging in a small way, felling the trees himself, and having Babe skid them to the river. But as time went on he invented newer and better ways of doing things, and his fame began to spread. Soon others took advantage of his having invented logging and went into the business themselves, thereby inventing competition. But as the stories of his almost unbelievable doings spread, men fell over themselves to work for him. To be able to say you'd once worked for Ol' Paul marked you as a real he-coon among loggers, and before long he had a picked crew, the like of which has never been seen since.

There was Ole, the Big Swede, probably

10



the best blacksmith the woods have ever seen, who could shoe six horses at one time, holding them in his lap like puppies the while.

And Shot Gunderson, the woods boss, who could swing a double-bitted axe in each hand and fell four trees at a time. He was quite a hand to chew snuff, and I once saw him knock a wildcat out of the top of a bull pine with one squirt of tobacco juice.

11

OL' PAUL, by Glen Rounds. Holiday House.

DESIGNING A BOOK

HELEN GENTRY

Holiday House, Inc.

The designer takes a sheaf of typewritten papers from the author and hands him back a book. The book should give its author (aside from the satisfaction of seeing his words in print) a visual presentation of his theme. It will, if the designer has been sympathetic—and lucky. For he must not only determine size and shape of the book, and the proper method of reproducing the illustrations; plan the typography and binding; select paper, ink, and cloth; but he must see also that every detail in each of these matters is done according to his blueprint.

A book is not a simple object, product as it is of several arts and crafts. The fact that a single book may be worked on by as many as seventy-five persons, exclusive of the writer, indicates something of the designer's problem of correlation. It also suggests why many books fail to attract us. Those which do, do so because a competent designer has, in each case, diligently, and without interference, carried through his interpretation of the manuscript.

The most graphic way of making clear how the designer works is to set down the problems of a particular manuscript. Take the familiar Paul Bunyan material: hearty, roistering yarns, swaggering American humor. The designer must be able to express these qualities in the physical characteristics of the book; the illustrator, with his drawings. The artist must use a medium that allows him dash and action; precise, studied lines have no more place in *Ol' Paul's* life than a clean shave. The page opposite is from Glen Rounds' *Ol' Paul*.

I hope I may be pardoned for taking my books as examples. It is difficult enough to analyze one's own instinctive

reasons for the fine points of typographical arrangement, without presuming to try the same with another designer's job.

In the case of *Ol' Paul* the author and illustrator are one, showing an artist completely in the spirit of the text. We ask the same of an illustrator who is not the author. The editor or the designer, hunting for an illustrator, has in mind already what the flavor of the book should be. He looks about for the illustrator who can give it that flavor. Sometimes the right person flashes instantly to mind. Sometimes the designer looks at other illustrated books, goes through his file of artists, visits print dealers and exhibitions, seeing many illustrators who could make the drawings but never the one he considers exactly right for the job. Strong personal tastes in this matter are evident to everyone familiar with juvenile books. Many editors can be recognized by the type of illustration before the publisher's imprint is seen.

A feeling for the size, shape, and general character of the book comes with the reading of the manuscript. As *Ol' Paul* is to be read by young and old, a size handy for armchair reading, big and little, is decided upon. The leisurely yarns, dwelling on each phrase, must be set to read slowly. So we select a size of type large for the page, and set it in short lines. The character of the type face is simple, strong, and rather homely, elegance having no place in this book. The weight of the type line harmonizes with the line of the drawing. The spacing between the type lines and the generous margins correspond to the openness of the drawing. In other words, the white spaces balance.

The position of the drawing on the page affects the comfort of the reader.

On this point, illustrator and designer must work closely together. Had Ole, the Big Swede, been placed in the same relative position on page 10, the artist would have had to draw in his back completely. Otherwise, the empty space would appear to be a hole. That the artist did not want to do, because any superfluous lines would detract from the interest of the shoeing action. Placing the back against the binding fold makes the eye feel that the hole is closed. This could also have been accomplished by backing Ole up against a straight edge of type, his hands and the horse protruding into the margin of page 11.

In some books, the general scheme requires that the illustrations extend into the margins; this book did not, and making an exception in one instance would have caused the page to look out of joint. There is one last position which could have been used: pushing the figure to the bottom of the last line, and running three lines of type across the top of the page instead of the bottom. However, the figure is drawn so that one sees it from below. Keeping it high on the page allows the eye to look up, rather than down.

Not more than one drawing should be placed on a two-page spread in a book whose chief pleasure is in the reading. One page is not a visual unit, but two facing pages. Had there been a picture on page 10, also, the reader's eye would have struggled between the two. Sometimes one drawing needs plenty of space, and is spread over parts of both pages, quite reasonably. The movement in a drawing should proceed forward, in the direction of the reading.

Chapter headings and title-page in this book are also strong and simple. The paper and the binding cloth are rough-surfaced. A design of logger's tools is stamped in a strong color on the cover, and the lettering has a crude

form. Endpapers are a humorous map of Ol' Paul's operations. The attempt was made to keep every detail of the book consistent with the flavor of the tales.

Designers strive for that. When they succeed, they have produced adequate books; not necessarily, however, distinguished books. We cannot here get into that question, our purpose being only to show how the designer works.

He is mainly occupied with detail, as the comments above indicate. When a story is told, the ear is the main sense involved; let the same story be read, and sight becomes more important. The small considerations cannot be overlooked because everything put between the covers—and on them, affects what the author has to say. A book visually attracts or repels.

For contrast, the second illustration is a page from Andrew Lang's delicate, musical *Aucassin and Nicolette*. It is obvious why a graceful type and flowing decorations were selected. Here, the harmony between type and drawing is so close as to be almost dull, but it has the relief of color (not shown here).

The line at the top is the left-hand half of the running head. In a discussion of the various typographical elements of the page, it might be asked why capitals were preferred to italic in this running head. Italic would make a line only about half as long, the running head becoming a mere spot above the drawing. It would also weaken the page, the body type already being light. The attempt was for delicacy, which does not imply spinelessness. The page is further strengthened by setting the first word in capitals. The line below the decoration had to be set in lower-case in order to get it in one line, and italic was used instead of Roman because it has more movement. Breaking "Thus say they, speak they, tell they the tale," into

THE SONG-STORY OF



Then say they, speak they, till they the Tale:

AUCASSIN lighted down and his love, as ye have heard sing. He held his horse by the bridle, and his lady by the hands; so went they along the sea shore, and on the sea they saw a ship, and he called unto the sailors, and they came to him. Then held he such speech with them, that he and his lady were brought aboard that ship, and when they were on the high sea, behold a mighty wind and tyrannous arose, marvellous and great, and drove them from land to land, till they came unto a

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two lines would have broken its rhythm, too, to say nothing of making the page top-heavy.

A tall, narrow page was necessary for the many short lines of poetry. The prose could be set narrow, but the poetry couldn't be widened. Thus it is plain that even the shape of the page is not the arbitrary choice of the designer. That, and many other features of books grow out of the demands of the manuscript itself. Book design is set about by limitations in much the same way as is architecture. The comparison is old, but so completely adequate it never seems to be overused. The limitations begin the pattern, the craftsmanship of the designer completes it. Fred Goudy once said that he designs type by thinking of a letter and drawing a line around it. It might be said that the designer takes a manuscript and puts a book around it.

A ROUNDABOUT OF BOOKS

Notes on Reading for Boys and Girls*

Choate, Florence, and Curtis, Elizabeth. *The Crimson Shawl*. Stokes, 1941. \$1.75

When a large family of Acadians is exiled to a New England village, it is treated with distrust and scorn. Teen-age Mary is bound out to a wealthy family where the daughter is jealous and angry at her intrusion. Mary's gradual assimilation into the life of the family and town provides the main plot, but many small plots impede the action. For older girls.

* * * *

Daugherty, James. *Poor Richard*. Viking, 1941. \$2.50.

A narrative biography of Benjamin Franklin, stressing his life as a philosopher and worker for peace rather than as an inventor. Excellent format, with characteristic lithographs by the author. For older boys and girls.

D'Aulaire, Ingri, and D'Aulaire, Edgar Parin. *Leif the Lucky*. Doubleday, 1941. \$2.00.

Distinguished book portraying with large colored lithographs and text the life and explorations of Leif Ericsson. Similar in format to the authors' biographies of Lincoln and Washington, but with fuller text, this book evinces the same accuracy in research and successfully re-creates the spirit of Viking days. The account of Leif's voyages to Greenland, Norway, and Finland, written and pictured for readers of six and over, fills a need long felt in libraries and schools.

* * * *

De Angeli, Marguerite. *Elin's Amerika*. Doubleday, 1941. \$2.00.

Although Elin longed for a friend of her own age, she was usually a happy little girl as she helped Moder with the many tasks of

* The annotated list is compiled by the Publications Committee, Section for Library Work with Boys and Girls: Zella Arnold, Jasmine Britton, Mildred M. Dorsey, Frances D. Gish, Mildred Phipps, Alice B. Lewis, Chairman.

A Roundabout of Books ceased publication as a separate monthly bulletin with the October, 1941 issue. It will be included in issues of the *CLA Bulletin* from time to time.

their wilderness home in the colony of New Sweden. From Lamfoot, a friendly Indian woman, Elin learned much of wood lore, and together they helped to save the settlers during an attack by hostile Indians. The author's excellent illustrations in black and white and in color contribute to the distinctive format of the book. For girls eight to ten.

* * * *

Gág, Wanda. *Nothing at All*. Coward, 1941. \$1.50.

Wanda Gág's first picture book in colors is a happy child-like story about three dogs—a pointy-eared, a curly-eared, and an invisible dog. This book is similar in format to *Millions of Cats*, and has an originality which should make it equally appealing to little children. The illustrations, which are an integral part of the story, make this an admirable picture book.

* * * *

Gibson, Katharine. *Nathaniel's Witch*. Longmans, 1941. \$2.00.

Nathaniel Endicott scarcely expected to encounter a pretty witch on Christmas eve, but that was only the beginning of his strange adventures as he hurried homeward through the fog. Together they brought Christmas gifts to all the poor children of Salem. A fanciful tale of New England in 1785, told with this author's usual charm. Excellent format, enhanced by appropriate black and white illustrations by Vera Bock. For boys and girls, fifth grade up.

* * * *

Goss, Madeline. *Unfinished Symphony*. Holt, 1941. \$2.50.

Dramatic and appealing life story of Franz Schubert, which supplements the Wheeler and Deucher biography written for younger readers. Exhibits the same lucid style and careful research shown by the author in her earlier biographies of Beethoven and Bach. Contains list of important compositions and index. Large print and interpretative pictures. For grades 7-12.

* * * *

Hawkins, Quail, comp. *Prayers and Graces for Little Children*. Grosset, 1941. 50c.

Favorite prayers and simple graces pleasantly illustrated by Marguerite De Angeli make this a charming book, similar in content to Louise Raymond's selection, *A Child's Book of Prayers*, Random House, 1941. \$1.50. The latter, a larger book, also bound in boards, is illustrated by Masha with lovely drawings garnished with gold. Long prayers in the Raymond collection are by Emerson, Luther, and Francis Thompson. A few great prayers from the King James version of the Bible are found in E. F. Johnson's *Little Book of Prayers*. Viking, 1941. \$1.00; but most are simple verses by the author.

Haywood, Carolyn. *Betsy and Billy*. Harcourt, 1941. \$2.00.

Boys and girls of grades 3-4 will enjoy this book about school children, their class parties and home fun. The type is clear, black, and large, and the illustrations are many and appropriate. It fills a definite library need for something to give to children when they finish the "readers." Should prove as popular as *Penny and His Little Red Cart*.

* * * *

Huntington, Harriet E. *Let's Go to the Seashore*. Doubleday, 1941. \$2.00.

A companion volume to *Let's Go Outdoors*, by the same author, whose clear, full-page photographs are accompanied by simple, accurate text concerning the appearance and habits of the plant and animal life found in the sea and on the shore. The action of tides and the making of sand are also described. Preschool to fifth grade.

* * * *

Lathrop, Dorothy P. *The Colt from Moon Mountain*. Macmillan, 1941. \$1.50.

In this brief, well-written tale based on the legend of the unicorn, three children search for an elusive white colt. Although fancy and realism are successfully combined, the book will have limited appeal. Excellent format. For ages 9-11.

* * * *

Marsh, Janet. *A 'Prentice in Old London*. Houghton, 1941. \$2.00.

Young Mathew Short, whose father has been imprisoned for liberal preaching, is apprenticed in 1633 to a kindly London draper and participates in lively escapades with other apprentices. After Mathew's discovery by an influential great-uncle and his father's release from prison, they plan to take the best of England's laws and ideals to the New World. Arousing in its readers appreciation of democratic ideals, the story provides exciting reading, but neither its title nor illustrations reveal this. For grades 6-9.

* * * *

Pederson-Krag, Geraldine. *The Melforts Go to Sea*. Holiday House, 1941. \$2.00.

An original and lively story based on fact, in which a family of ten children and their mother sail from Australia in 1855 bound for England by way of Cape Horn. The long and hazardous voyage involves storms, icebergs, and trouble with a villainous captain, but, also, much fun. Old-fashioned expressions may be a stumbling block to some readers, but the action and humor will hold their interest. Excellent format. For boys and girls 10-14.

* * * *

Peet, Creighton. *Defending America*. Harper, 1941. \$1.50.

Complete, up-to-date information on all branches of our armed forces, written in clear, concise language with detailed illustrations in

color and black and white. The personnel, equipment, and uniforms of the army, navy, and air corps are fully described. This is the most satisfactory book published to date on a subject much in demand. No index, but arrangement of table of contents makes the book useful for reference. May be read with ease by boys in fifth grade, but will also be enjoyed by those much older.

* * * * *

Quinn, Vernon. *Picture Map Geography of South America*. Stokes, 1941. \$1.50.

Similar in format and treatment to the author's earlier "picture map" books, this volume contains chapters on ten South American republics and three colonies, with an introductory chapter on South America as a whole. Illustrated maps of each country give products and industries, while the accompanying text contains a brief account of the history and occupations. Concise information useful for reference, grades 4-6. Index.

* * * * *

Rounds, Glen. *The Blind Colt*. Holiday House, 1941. \$2.00.

Whitey and his uncle on a round of ranch inspection found a mustang mare and her new colt which had been born blind. Whitey's insistent pleading saved the colt's life. Partially based on fact, the narrative recounts the experiences and development of the wild horse; how he learned to feel the prairie though he could not see it, and how he was later captured and trained by Whitey. Good pictures and print. Grades 4-7.

* * * * *

Sawyer, Ruth. *The Least One*. Viking, 1941. \$2.00.

A small Mexican boy is devoted to Chiquitico, a tiny burro. After his pet vanishes and a wooden burro on wheels appears in its place, Paco's faith in San Francisco, patron saint of animals, is rewarded and he and Chiquitico are reunited. Beautifully told, but will have limited appeal because of the mixture of fantasy and realism. Illustrations in black, white and brown contribute to the book's distinguished format. Fifth grade up.

* * * * *

Seredy, Kate. *A Tree for Peter*. Viking, 1941. \$2.00.

How six-year-old Peter, lame and lonely, found happiness and security with the coming of his secret friend, King Peter. With the help of Pat the policeman, and, finally, all of Shantytown, the dream of green grass, fresh white paint on the once tumble-down houses, and flowers in the newly made gardens was realized. A strong plea for slum clearance is in this touching story which, if written by one less expert, might have seemed sentimental and melodramatic. Illustrations for the most part are excellent. Good format. For boys and girls 10-12.

Steiner, Charlotte. *Pete and Peter*. Doubleday, 1941. \$1.00.

Peter, age four, goes hunting with a new popgun and his dog Pete. They meet with baby ducks, rabbits, and even a fox. Pre-school children will enjoy the humor and surprise in the story text and the simple, gay pictures in orange, green and yellow.

* * * * *

Stuart, F. P. *Piang, the Moro Chieftain*. Messner, 1941. \$2.00.

To prove their manhood, three Moro boys led by Piang, grandson of the chief, spend a year alone in the jungle. The story is plausibly developed, smoothly and swiftly told, and will be popular with sixth to eighth grade boys.

Another jungle tale for the same age is *The Wrath of Moto* by Attilio Gatti. (Scribner, \$2.50.) This is a beautifully written story about African pygmies; although it has more action, it will probably not be as popular as the more straightforward narrative of Piang.

* * * * *

Treadgold, Mary. *Left Till Called For*. Doubleday, 1941. \$2.00.

Two English children are left behind during the confusion of evacuating an island in the English Channel prior to Nazi occupation. Suspicion attaches to the actions of family friends who remain on the island, but their trustworthiness is later established, and the children are aided in escaping to join their parents in London. A thoroughly absorbing adventure story, with skillful handling of the war situation. Grades 6-8.

* * * * *

Turney, Ida V. *Paul Bunyan, the Work Giant*. Binfords & Mort, 1941. \$2.00.

A short, introductory Paul Bunyan for slow readers, grades 5-7. Bold, full page illustrations in color add to its attractiveness. More episodic and less literary than the Esther Shephard version.

* * * * *

Waldeck, Theodore. *The White Panther*. Viking, 1941. \$2.00.

Thrown upon his own resources in the jungle of British Guiana while still very young, Ku-ma, a white panther, matches his skill and cunning against his environment and enemies. A dramatic narrative with authentic background. Grades 6-9.

* * * * *

Wilder, Laura Ingalls. *Little Town on the Prairie*. Harper, 1941. \$2.00.

Once again Mrs. Wilder faithfully portrays life on the Dakota prairie. The year following *The Long Winter* was an eventful one for Laura, helping to send Mary to a college for the blind; participating in the social life of the growing town; and, at fifteen, receiving a certificate to teach school. There is a hint of a budding romance with Almanzo Wilder. For girls, grades 6-9.

THE MYSTERY UNVEILED

OR

THE ACTUAL FUNCTION OF A UNIVERSITY PRESS*

LEURA DOROTHY BEVIS
University of California Press

The actual function of a university press had been a cloudy and nebulous subject to me before I became connected with a university press. It has still, I confess, had its moments of haze even during the last year and a half. In order to unveil the mystery for the California Library Association, I have had to unveil it for myself, which has meant the interesting experience of digging into the archives and conferring with those whose years have been longer in the field than my own.

The definition of a university has not changed very much during the ages. Webster states that it is "An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees." In the thirteenth century it was called "an organization responsible for the preservation and development of intellectual life, for transmission to existing generations of what has been preserved of the thought and learning of the past."

Even in the days of the thirteenth century there were university presses, if we may use the term in its looser form. Textbooks and reference books were necessary. The work of the reproduction of a manuscript depended on the scribe, who must himself have a measure of scholarly knowledge. He could not, however, work without supervision, and the university authorities of the Middle Ages held themselves responsible for a detailed and careful watch over the series of operations by which university texts were prepared and circulated.

* From the speech made by Miss Bevis at the luncheon meeting of the College and University Libraries Section, Hotel Del Monte, October 17, 1941.

The universities even fixed the time within which the reading of the prescribed book must take place. Perhaps this was the beginning of the library limit and the fine!

"I swear to read and to finish reading within the time fixed by the statutes, the books or parts of books which have been assigned for my lectures."

In France, during the fifteenth century, the first printers were directly associated with the university. They succeeded immediately in position to the official university scribes. Control as to the choice of books to be printed, however, still remained directly with the university faculty itself.

The work of the early printers was much furthered by their learned ties in the university towns. Not only was a certain market ready for editions of scholarly books, but the aid of scholarly advisers, proof-readers, and editors, was at hand.

The sixteenth century saw the establishment of the University of Leyden, which secured an honorable position and became almost at once one of the most influential centers of scholarship in Europe. To Leyden, in 1584, came Christopher Plantin, famed printer of Antwerp, seeking to escape the Spanish Fury. He established his own printing plant and was offered the post of Printer to the University, which office he accepted with the annual stipend of 200 florins. When he returned to a comparatively quiet Antwerp in 1585, Plantin's son-in-law succeeded him as Printer to the University of Leyden and the position remained in the family until 1621.

From 1621 until 1712, its responsibilities were accepted by the capable Elze-

virs, whose last of line, Eva, was the only woman of whom I know ever to bear the official title "Printer to the University." The Elzevirs received only fifty florins a year for their services; they had always to keep one press available for the use of the faculty; they contracted to provide correctors competent to supervise the text of any language required; and they had to deposit in the University Library one copy of each work printed by the Printer to the University.

It is to Oxford, however, that we come for our first real study of a university press. Theodoric Rood, who traveled from Cologne, was the first printer. His first book with the colophon error which reads 1468 actually appeared in 1478, and he stayed until 1485. The second press came into existence in 1517 and printed some twenty-three books, a few with the imprint "in alma Universitate Oxoniae." After 1520 occurred another silence, and then Joseph Barnes, with 100 pounds and the encouragement of Elizabeth's Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, established the press which was to produce so many books, now prized by collectors—the first edition of the Philobiblon of Richard de Bury, John Smith's famous map of Virginia, the first Oxford book to be printed in Greek, in Hebrew, and many other learned bits of desiderata.

John Fell, Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Oxford, was the great seventeenth century name to be connected with Oxford University Press. We may remember him by the rhyme concocted by his unruly Latin student,

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
 "The reason why I cannot tell,
 "But this I know and know right well,
 "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell."

We should remember him for his wonderful collection of type punches and matrices from which the distinguished types known by his name are cast at

Oxford today. We should remember him for his interest in papermaking and his promotion of the setting up of a papermill at Wolvercote where Oxford Press paper is still manufactured. We should also remember him for his suggestion to Archbishop Sheldon that out of his worldly means the Archbishop should provide a new Press building. The new building became a reality in 1669, designed like a theater, and many Oxford Press books exist today with the engraved picture of the theater on the title page and the imprint "Oxoniae e Theatro Sheldoniano."

In the eighteenth century came another building, built from the profits of the sale of "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion." Surely, no university press before and none since has produced profit that could be translated into bricks and mortar and printing equipment!

The buildings were outgrown once more, and the present Clarendon Press erected in Walton Street where it stands, its two wings known as the Bible Side and the Learned Side, its offices connecting the wings. It is in the Walton Street Building that one meets John Johnson, Printer to the University, a man of rare ability and energy, a man with intimate knowledge as to the workings of his own Press, and far vision as to publishing possibilities in the world.

The London quarters of Oxford University Press had for long years been in Paternoster Row at Amen Corner, where three-quarters of a million books were stored. These were some of the books that Hitler feared and they vanished in flames, all three-quarters of a million, when a year ago the physical aspects of that part of the Old City became no more.

Cambridge University Press followed nearly a century after Oxford. Said Sir Thomas Fuller, "True it is, it was a great while before Cambridge could find

out the right knack of printing."

The first printer of Cambridge was John Lair of Siegburg, known better as John Siberch, a close friend of Erasmus, who settled in Cambridge in 1521. In 1534, Cambridge received its Letters Patent, but it was not until 1582, with Thomas Thomas, that Cambridge really yielded itself to the lure of type.

From 1582 until the present day appeared an interesting set of printers and an influential succession of books. In 1655, John Field built a new printing house which "held six presses, had paper windows, and a pleasant garden." Under Richard Bentley, gentleman and scholar, in 1698, came a great revival of typography, additions to the buildings, new presses, beautiful type faces, and the formal organization of the Press Syndics. John Baskerville, the great eighteenth century printer, produced at Cambridge a Bible and a Prayer Book. And in 1831, from a surplus of money raised for a statue to William Pitt, the new building, Pitt Press, was erected.

J. B. Peace held the office of Printer to the University from 1910-1923. It was immediately after the difficult war years that Bruce Rogers worked as printing adviser at the Press. In 1923, W. Lewis was appointed University Printer and Stanley Morrison spends one day a week at Cambridge as typographic adviser.

It is interesting to note the growth of the "typographic adviser" movement: Stanley Morrison for Cambridge, Bruce Rogers for Harvard, Elmer Adler for Princeton, and Will Ransom for the University of Oklahoma.

There was a Cambridge in America, too. We would like to date the beginning of Harvard University Press with the first printing press to arrive in the colonies in 1639, but Harvard, itself, says that we may not. The first printing press in the colonies was, however, set

up in rented space in the house of Mr. Dunster, first president of Harvard College, and Mr. Dunster later married the Widow Glover to whom the press belonged. It was not until 1658 when Harvard bought some additional types and equipment to add to the Glover outlay that Harvard College may be said to have really owned the press. Samuel Green carried the work of that press, with help from Marmaduke Johnson of Eliot Indian Bible fame, until Green's retirement in 1692. A long interval of lack of production, then the work was resumed, and a succession of distinguished men have followed in the steps of Samuel Green. Dumas Malone today directs the manifold publishing activities of Harvard University Press.

Johns Hopkins, founded in 1878, was the first modern university press. Three C's followed.

The University of Chicago, in celebrating its fiftieth anniversary last year, celebrated also the founding of its press, for in the original plans for the establishment of the University of Chicago were also the plans for the establishment of its press. Within a short time after 1893, five scholarly journals and several books were under way. Now there are *eighteen* scholarly journals and over one hundred books a year!

Columbia incorporated its press in 1893 "for the purpose of publishing original research."

And the University of California Press dates to 1893, when the initial papers in its series in Education and Geological Sciences were published. It may even date to 1892, but the conclusive evidence of date is lost on the fragile paper wrappers of the first publication.

It was Charles Scribner, Princeton alumnus, who made Princeton University Press possible in 1905, and George Parnly Day who decided in 1908 that

a press could be a very exciting development for Yale. Stanford had been informally conducting a press since 1895, when a law student, Julius A. Quelle, found profit in printing, and for years the University had given its printing to Mr. Quelle. In 1917, however, Stanford University bought the press and undertook its operation as a part of the University, adding the book publishing and the sales features in 1925.

A dynamic young Southerner walked into the scene in 1922. Ten members of the faculty of the University of North Carolina decided it was time to organize a press "for the furthering of research and diffusion of knowledge." And so the University of North Carolina Press was incorporated for the manufacture and sale of books.

The University of Minnesota Press was launched in 1927 under the direction of Dr. Harding, who died. In the tradition of certain of the medieval houses, Mrs. Harding was put in charge, and under her guidance the success of Minnesota has been spectacular.

The University of Oklahoma Press was founded in 1928. Dr. William Bennett Bizzell, the President of the University of Oklahoma, was a great booklover. Through his bibliophilic and collecting instincts he came to feel the real need of a publishing house on his campus. He knew Joseph Brandt, city editor of the *Tulsa Tribune*, and he asked that brilliant and enthusiastic gentleman to become Director. This Joe Brandt did—and the way he did it is written all over the University of Oklahoma Press! Joe Brandt was later to become director of Princeton University Press, but now, upon the retirement of Dr. Bizzell, is President of the University of Oklahoma, itself.

Since 1928, other university presses have sprung up all over this fair land of ours. And what is their function?

In 1639, it was stated "to disseminate the joyous words of the professors and ministers throughout the colony." In the nineteenth century, Dr. Gilman of Johns Hopkins said: "It is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge and to diffuse it not merely among those who can attend the daily lectures of the professors . . . but far and wide." North Carolina declared in 1922: "to promote generally, by publishing deserving works, the advancement of arts and sciences and the development of literature."

The form of the expression may vary, but the meaning is the same. University presses owe their origin, even to the days of the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, principally to the fact that the faculty and members of the graduate schools require an outlet for their scholarly publishing.

They require that outlet because the ordinary course of commercial publishing cannot take it on. A commercial publisher must ask "What will sell? What will people read?" A scholarly publisher will ask "What will this book contribute?"

In the early years of the modern university presses, the latter part of the nineteenth century, the emphasis was placed on scholarly journals. A little later emerged the scholarly book by professors, the monographs, the scientific series. Yale, however, under the leadership of George Parmly Day, struck a new note and pushed university presses onto the fringe of general publishing—still with background, still with the attributes of learning—but a book that you might read before the fire on a winter evening, or open on the grass under a tree in summer. The other presses have not been slow to follow.

And how are they supported? The presses, within a few variations of framework, have a fairly constant busi-

ness policy. Certain presses are entirely subsidized by their own universities. Some receive outside help. Specific books may be underwritten by university grants, by learned societies, by foundations, by authors. A few of the presses are largely supported by the income from their own sales. The universities of North Carolina, of Oklahoma, of Minnesota, and of Stanford are noteworthy among this number.

North Carolina and Oklahoma, with Minnesota, were founded in the new age of university publishing. They established a strictly regional program, and to this they have adhered.

North Carolina was the first university press to make the national best seller list. This she did with *I Ride with Stonewall*—the actual diary of the boy, Henry Kyd Douglas, who did ride with Stonewall, so vivid a tale that it can hardly be laid aside, yet well edited, authenticated—the stuff of history.

From Oklahoma came *Wah-kon-tah* by Jo Mathews, the Osage Indian, awarded first choice by the Book-of-the-Month Club, the first university press book ever to achieve that honor.

In 1941, Minnesota crashed the best seller list with *The Doctors Mayo*, twenty thousand copies sold before publication date. Commercial houses attempted to buy the manuscript, but the University of Minnesota clung tight. Here was regional publishing at its height!

The University of California compromises between the completely academic and the completely regional press. It has two separate and distinct functions:

1. The traditional program of publishing the results of original research by the faculties on all the seven campuses of the University, this program being subsidized by the general University funds.
2. The fast expanding program of publishing books of a more general nature, with a definite tendency toward regional interest. Some of these books are published under subsidy, some under special grants, some at the partial expense of the author, and a large number on contract with royalty returns.

Manuscripts, even in the second program, are chosen with the greatest of care. Fiction, juveniles, and original poetry are not considered. The other manuscripts must pass the faculty Editorial Committee and the scrutiny of an expert in the field before acceptance.

Reading Princeton's delightful Press catalog entitled "Snake-charmers, Books, and Tired Businessmen," I found this remark: "You are missing out on something if you are not participating in this phase of your University's activities."

I know that you are not "missing out on something" because you, as librarians, are among the strongest supporters of university presses; but I hope that you, too, will go about helping to "unveil" the mystery, and that the function and publications of a university press may become understandable and winning to the public that it wishes to serve.

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University of California Library, Los Angeles

Keep 'Em Reading

Exchange shipments occasionally bring into our ken volumes bearing service camp stamps of the last war, sturdy survivors of another generation's drive to provide our armed forces with good, live reading matter. Again war blights our civilization, and again librarians start a flow of idle books toward the camps. At an encampment near San Diego the favorites are Hitler, Hemingway, Shirer, and Millay—a strange potpourri!

Librarians as Sinophiles

At Claremont College Library the collection of eight thousand volumes of Orientalia is being actively studied by Willis Kerr's staff. The service of Mark H. S. T'seng, trained Chinese librarian, with two years' experience in the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress and two years in Harvard-Yenching Institute, has been furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation to catalog Claremont's Chinese books. The staff is receiving systematic instruction in the Chinese and Japanese languages.

New Directions in California Libraries

At Stanford the University Library will offer the following courses during the 1942 summer quarter: The Literature of Science and Technology with particular reference to National Defense; Contemporary Fine Printing in the United States; Advanced Descriptive Bibliography; all to be conducted by Nathan van Patten.

At Redlands University, Librarian Donald C. Davidson has organized a Student Committee to advise the library of student attitudes. We believe this is also successfully practiced at Scripps and Mills colleges.

College of the Pacific, A. C. Gerould, Librarian, is interested in hearing from

anyone who has had any experience in abridging the L. C. classification for smaller libraries.

University of Southern California, Christian R. Dick, Librarian, is employing a freshman orientation sound Kodachrome film, made at the University, entitled "Yours for the Taking."

Occidental College, Elizabeth J. McCloy, Librarian, has organized a Library Associates group among its alumni and other friends. The inaugural meeting was addressed by Louis B. Wright, Research Director of the Huntington Library, on the subject, The Role of the College Library.

Beginning February 5 a series of monthly lectures on contemporary poets will be given in room 210 of the new San Jose State College Library at 3 P.M. These lectures are scheduled for the first Thursday of each month from February to June. On all other Thursdays programs of recorded music will be given at the same hour and place, according to Joyce Backus, librarian. The new Capehart record player will be used in connection with the lectures on poetry, since the college has recordings of 17 contemporary poets reading their own verse.

The visual aid department of the Sacramento Junior College Library which was created two years ago has grown tremendously, reports Mrs. Marie Erwin, Librarian. Appropriations last year enabled the department to obtain a fine nucleus of projectors and the work of educating the faculty in the use of them is progressing. This year they hope to have a large sum for rental of films which are not supplied by the school system.

Herbert A. Kellar, Director, Experimental Division of Library Cooperation, Library of Congress, met with leading

librarians and representatives of other groups interested in bibliographic cooperation at the University of California at Los Angeles on Feb. 3 and at Berkeley Feb. 9.

Mr. Kellar has visited numerous libraries and talked with many individuals and groups during the course of a series of investigations into cooperative methods which he is conducting throughout the country. An ALA report is soon to appear covering costs and experiences with union catalogs.

Exhibits

U.C.L.A. has featured the works of Arnold Schoenberg, Professor of Music; Keepsake Series of the Book Club of California; the classical collections in the University Library, with special reference to illustrated titles on the art of war. Mills College has recently staged birthday exhibitions in honor of Carlyle, Twain, and Poe. U.S.C. displayed The American Scene, composed of books from the various national life series. Stanford showed a portion of the dance library of Dolores van Patten. At the Huntington Library Carey Bliss prepared a showing of documents from incunabula times to date, illustrating the ways in which men have been drafted for armed service. The Rounce and Coffin Club of Los Angeles has announced its fourth annual Western Books competition and travelling exhibition. Libraries interested in obtaining the show should write to Gregg Anderson, 1936 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles.

Acquisitions

U.S.C.'s Hancock Foundation Library has acquired a number of early Pacific voyages. Mills acquired a set of Sargent's "Silva of North America," which belonged originally to John Muir and bears his ms. notes. U.C.L.A. now owns a long file of the "Friend" (Honolulu), virtually complete from its origin in

1843 to the 'Eighties. The same institution also acquired several hundred volumes on finance from the library of Senator Gore of Oklahoma. La Verne College is developing a collection on the Church of the Brethren.

Staff Changes

David Davies, formerly of the Huntington and Bancroft libraries, is now librarian of the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan. Elsa Loacker has left U.C.L.A. for a position as general assistant in the Dean Hobbs Blanchard Memorial Library at Santa Paula. At the University of Santa Clara Beryl Hoskins is now in charge of the circulation desk. Sofie Lentschner, a Columbia graduate, is a new bibliographer at Stanford. Helen Blasdale, reference librarian at Mills, is holding a six month fellowship at the University of Chicago to work on the Cooperative Study in General Education. Her place is taken by Amy Wood as acting reference librarian.

Librarians Outside the Walls

B. A. Custer, U.C.L.A.'s head cataloger, has completed the instruction of an extension class in cataloging. Seymour Lubetzky of the same department is preparing a third study in cataloging to follow those he has recently published in *The Library Quarterly*. Ardis Lodge of U.C.L.A.'s reference department is a new member of the A.C.R.L. publications committee. Nathan van Patten recently delivered a short wave broadcast on "National Literatures," directed to Latin America by the office of Pan-American Relations in the Hoover Library. Louis B. Wright's Huntington Library publication, "The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover," has elicited fine reviews. Dr. Wright's colleague, Lyle H. Wright, edited for the Friends of the Huntington Library series a facsimile edition of the *Greenleaf California Almanac for 1849*, printed by the Ward Ritchie Press.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Summary of News of the CLA Districts, Sections and Committees, and
Other Library Activities in California

Compiled by the Regional Cooperation and Professional Relations Committee*

Associations

CLA Section and Committee lists should be revised as follows: James Moon found it necessary to resign from chairmanship of the Junior Members Section, and has been replaced by Howard M. Rowe, Librarian, Coalinga Union High School District Library, Coalinga. Rebah L. Morley moved out of the Yosemite District, CLA, and so has been replaced as Junior Section Chairman for that District by Marian McLees, Custodian of the Lindsay Branch, Tulare County Library. Albert Lake, Trinity County Librarian, Weaverville, succeeds Ella Morse as representative on the CLA Membership Committee from Mt. Shasta District. Mrs. Verna E. Clapp is now on the WPA Advisory Committee.

The newly organized National Defense Committee has a membership of Mrs. Bess R. Yates, Glendale Public Library; Mrs. Ethel B. Leech, San Diego Public Library; Ethel Blumann, Oakland Public Library; Josephine Hollingsworth, L. A. Municipal Reference Library; Mabel R. Gillis, State Library, and Jens Nyholm, Chairman, University of California Library, Berkeley.

The membership of the Committee on Intellectual Freedom continues as it was in 1940-41: Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, Public Library, Long Beach; Robert Gitler, State College Library, San Jose; Jens Nyholm, University of California Library, Berkeley; Grace R. Taylor, City Library, Sacramento; Helen E. Haines,

Chairman, 1175 North Mentor Avenue, Pasadena. * * * *

The 1942 Annual Convention of the Special Libraries Association scheduled to be held in Los Angeles in June has been cancelled, according to word just received from the Executive Board by Emma Quigley, convention chairman. Laura Woodward, president of SLA, wrote, "it is with deep regret and a great appreciation of the valuable time and enthusiastic effort expended by our loyal California members in planning for our 1942 meeting that the decision was made not to go to Los Angeles this year. It is hoped that we may take advantage of their urging and may at some happier time in the not too distant future schedule a national convention with our California members." Factors which led to this decision were: first, the probable number of members who would find it impossible to attend a convention; second, the necessity on the part of the members and employing organizations to give generously of time and money to the Victory effort; third, the possibility of increased cost of transportation and possible curtailment for civilians; and fourth, the difficulty of planning any convention since speakers and others will undoubtedly be under priority call from the government and defense organizations.

* * * *

An outline of plans for the Portola District of CLA indicates a program of vital interest under the theme: Re-examining Our Sense of Values. This annual district meeting will convene at lunch in the Hotel Del Monte on Saturday, April 11, with further general and group meetings that afternoon and evening and a breakfast meeting on the Sunday morn-

* Winifred Andrews, Junior High School Library, South Pasadena; Avis Bryson, Fire Underwriters Assn., Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco; Robert L. Gitler, State College Library, San Jose; Carrie Sheppard, Public Library, Fullerton; Mrs. Thelma C. Jackman, Chairman, Municipal Reference Library, 300 City Hall, Los Angeles.

ing. President Bertha Hellum reminds us, too, that in early April the Monterey Peninsula is at the height of its famed wild flower season! In addition to that great enticement, Mrs. Hellum explains that the Hotel Del Monte was chosen as the meeting place because it is so easily available by train and bus, and is a spot from which "we can easily leave for home in the event of a west coast emergency."

* * * *

Priorities in the Library was the theme of the *CLA Southern District* meeting held on the Occidental College Campus in Los Angeles on the morning of February 28. Marion Horton, district president, arranged the stimulating program which featured Dr. Remsen D. Bird, president of Occidental College, in an address, "Today's Challenge." The foreign scene was discussed by Dr. Leon Hubbard Ellis, head of the Department of International Relations, University of Southern California, and formerly in the diplomatic service in Peking and Guatemala. Dr. C. M. Sellery, director of the Health Section of Los Angeles City Schools, discussed defense in the broad sense, showing what is being done for the nutrition and health of citizens.

A brilliant luncheon at the Vista del Arroyo Hotel in Pasadena was addressed by the prominent biographer, Irving Stone, whose subject, "Creative Arts in a Time of Crisis," dealt with the question, Can literature, the drama, painting, sculpture, architecture serve any functional purpose when books are being burned, art galleries and churches bombed, the fountain heads of creation throttled? The lessons of history show clearly that they can, that civilization survived centuries of warfare because the creative arts have continued, in the face of overwhelming odds, to interpret the chaos, and to bring meaning out of it, to bring to weary and heartsick peo-

ple some element of beauty and hope for the future.

The afternoon sessions consisted of conferences featuring the many aspects of libraries in the defense program from reference and research service to the promotion of morale through beauty.

* * * *

The Bay District Library Discussion Group was privileged to hear a discussion of "Libraries in the National Emergency" by George Creel at its September meeting. Peter McCormick announces the next meeting is to be on March 15 at the Hotel Durant, Berkeley, at 10:30 a.m. The topic that promises a lively discussion is "Why Staff Associations?"

The 1942 committee is composed of Mr. McCormick, Gordon Wilson of the University of California Library, Grace Smith, San Francisco Public Library, Jean Gillmore, Oakland Public Library and Elizabeth Scarf of the Pacific Union Club Library.

* * * *

Anne Carroll Moore was the guest speaker at the February meeting of the *Association of Children's Librarians* which was held in the Assembly Room of the San Francisco Public Library on February 19th. Dagny Juell of the Santa Rosa Public Library is the Chairman of the association.

* * * *

The *Public Library Executives Association of Los Angeles County* met at the South Pasadena Public Library on January 13 with Georgia Diehl, President, presiding. Library activities and preparations to meet defense demands were emphasized. Following officers for the coming year were elected: Eugene McKnight, Alhambra Public Library, President; Roberta Bowler, Los Angeles Public Library, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

The *Pacific Southwest Regional Conference on Adult Education* met Feb.

26-28 at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley, with Mrs. Irene Heinemann presiding. The meeting, sponsored by the East Bay Council on Adult Education, was arranged by Stanley Sworder and featured the theme, "Community Leadership and Organization under Wartime Conditions." Dr. Floyd Reeves spoke on "Youth and the Future," Dr. George F. Zook discussed adult education in wartime and Harrison Sayre, president of the Commission for Democracy of Ohio, spoke on community cooperation and organization. John B. Kaiser, city librarian of Oakland, represented libraries on the panel discussion, "Your Agency: What Can It Do?"

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Miscellaneous News Items

The New Fullerton Public Library was dedicated by a three-day ceremonial, January 22-24.

The building, constructed by WPA, was designed by Architect Harry K. Vaughn. The architect employed decorative features characteristic of early California under Mexican administration. Long tile roofs, the light walls, the colored dados, the deep reveals of the doors and windows and the patios are typical of this architecture. At the same time, the modern needs of an efficient, functioning library were kept in mind.

The area of the building is 16,000 square feet and will house 120,000 volumes. The main Reading Room is 30 feet wide and 88 feet long. It is estimated that all facilities of the building are ample for the library needs of three times the present population of Fullerton.

* * * *

California Conservation Week will again be observed in libraries of this state from March 7 to 14, in cooperation with the California Conservation Council of which Pearl Chase is President. As

part of the educational program in the field of conservation, special exhibits of wild flowers and other such items, and display of books and pamphlets on conservation, along with publicity in local newspapers, teachers and custodians bulletins, and radio programs are planned. This is the eighth annual observance in which librarians and conservationists have cooperated. This year special emphasis will be placed in some libraries on work with the local nutrition committee.

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The annual *Institute of Government* held for several years at University of Southern California will not take place this spring. Difficulties of obtaining speakers and leaders, most of whom are actively engaged in defense work, is given as the reason for suspension of the Institute.

* * * *

Los Angeles Public Library. When, in time of great emergency, children cannot come to the library, the library just ups and goes to them. Rosemary Livsey and her aides in the LAPL Children's Department have been making two trips per week to several schools within a short distance of the Central Library. Books are loaded into a station wagon, in increasing numbers as the weeks go by, and the children cluster around to choose the ones they want. On the return trip the books that have been read, thank you, are brought back to their shelves.

* * * *

Monograph for Small School Libraries. *Monograph No. 3*, entitled "Library Standards and Procedures for Small Secondary Schools" has been reprinted by Compton Junior College and may be secured by writing Elizabeth Neal, Compton Junior College, Compton, Calif. Price, forty cents per copy.

NOTES FROM THE STATE LIBRARIAN

MABEL R. GILLIS

Victory Book Drive

This number of the *Bulletin* will go to press before the Victory Book Campaign is officially over in California. Even after February 12, our closing date, we expect that many more books will come in. We earnestly hope that there will be more books, because the need is still very great.

When the campaign was planned the United States was not in the war, and we thought in terms of books to supplement collections in camps, on ships, and in various outposts on land. Since the campaign has been in operation many urgent rush requests have come for books to be sent to ports of embarkation. These requests are continuing and are taking a great proportion of the books collected.

I want to thank all librarians and their assistants for the fine work that has been done on this campaign. There have been 155 local directors and all have worked long and hard. The various large and small commercial companies and the numerous organizations that have given assistance will be gratefully remembered, although they cannot all be mentioned individually.

I hope that in a future *Bulletin* I can give some estimate of the number of books collected in California.

Federal Relations Committee

As California representative on the Federal Relations Committee I should transmit to you something of the report sent to me after the mid-winter meeting. The statement by Francis R. St. John, Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, contained a further statement in regard to the Lanham Bill. The President signed a renewal of the one hundred and fifty million dollar appropriation in connection with this bill. As you know it provides community facilities for defense areas. It specifically mentions such facilities as sewers, schools, and access roads, but does not mention libraries. However, Mr. Taft and Mr. McNutt were able to read into the record in the hearings a statement of the necessity for libraries. It is hoped that this statement will help in placing libraries in a position to secure funds from the Lanham Bill.

Mr. St. John points out that the case for assistance must be well proved. The following points should be remembered: (1) This money is for areas where new defense workers have come into the community. (2) It is for areas where the families of defense workers are in the communities, having been brought into them, and are without library facilities; in areas around camps where the families of the armed forces have come in and new communities have been built up, needing library service.

It is further pointed out that money cannot be asked for from this bill for camp library service and that this is not for capital expenditures such as building an addition to the central library. It is for new work, new demands, and not for regular demands. I judge, however, that an addition to a building can be asked for if it is shown that such an addition is necessary on account of increased work in connection with war work areas.

Mr. St. John also makes the point that before asking for money from the Lanham Bill all local sources must be exhausted. In an application for funds it must be said that all sources have been tried and found unavailable.

Another bill of interest to us, but from which we in California have not, as far as I know, been able to profit, is the Vocational Education Training Bill. This is also a Lanham Bill handled by the Office of Education. As has been pointed out before, this bill provides funds from which we believe that books could be purchased. In our state, as in several others, vocational directors have felt that books were not needed in these courses. In the report I find that Mr. St. John says some schools have obtained money from this source, and, just before the midwinter meeting, Baltimore had been able to get the state and the local vocational directors to approve a request for \$5,000 for books in that area, the money to go to the public library.

Public Work Reserve

In order to provide for employment following the present emergency, the National Resources Planning Board is assisting state and local governmental programs of public activities by acting as joint sponsor with the Federal Works Agency of the Public Work Reserve. This new organization is set up as a WPA project, and is providing technical guidance and assistance to state and local governments for the preparation of six-year programs based on state or local finances. It is a "reserve" of projects and activities which can be called into action when needed locally or when called for by national policy.

In connection with this plan it will be wise to state your future needs in the way of buildings, or renovations to buildings, to your local agency which may be working on post war planning. The Acting State Director for northern California is Terrell McKenzie, 745 Monadnock Building, San Francisco and for southern California Albert J. Bateman, Room 829, Western Pacific Building, 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles. These representatives can doubtless advise you about presenting your program, although you should first try to get in touch with your local authorities working with the Public Work Reserve.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Defense

The Reference Department of the Oakland Public Library recently compiled two lists which have been very useful to us here and which might be of interest to other California reference librarians.

A mimeographed subject list on "Civil Defense" was compiled November 1, 1941, primarily for the Oakland Civil Defense Council, for which the Reference Department had organized a small library on air raid precautions, fire-fighting, war gases, and other civilian defense problems. For this a special mnemonic classification was devised, grouping the materials under broad subjects. (The classification is printed in the *Library Journal* for January 15, 1942, p. 76). The list is in two parts: I, Books and pamphlets; and II, Magazine articles. Part I includes many analytics. Materials listed are British and United States government publications, periodical and special publications of state, county, and city defense councils, pamphlets issued by the Red Cross, insurance companies, and many other organizations, reprints from magazines and newspapers, and, of course, books.

The card file from which the list was made is being kept up to date, and additions are made almost daily. It is one of our most-used indexes at present, the simple subject arrangement being especially helpful in finding material quickly. Unfortunately only a few copies of the list remain, which may be borrowed for a few days by anyone who is interested.

The other list is a revision of our "Training for National Defense," dated December 1941, helpful chiefly because each item is annotated, to give the user an idea of its contents and grade of difficulty. No unusual publications are included; it is simply a list of technical books of interest to workers in defense industries, particularly in a shipbuilding community, and includes such subjects as drafting and blueprint reading, machine tools, marine engineering, mathematics, pipefitting, shipbuilding, welding, etc. A limited number of copies is available for distribution.

—ETHEL BLUMANN.

Newspapers

Contents of the *Union List of Newspapers* have been arranged chronologically as a card index which is now available for the use of research workers in the Periodical Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

The years beginning with 1621 are arranged in chronological order. Under each year are shown in alphabetical arrangement the name of the city, name of the paper and location of newspaper files.

In May 1939 the Regional Cooperation Committee of the Southern District CLA approved the project of a Chronology of Newspapers based on holdings as shown in the *Union List of Newspapers* in offices of publishers and in Libraries of Southern California, 1936. This was made the major problem of the Committee under the direction of Blanche McKown, Department Librarian of the Periodical Department of the Los Angeles Public Library and Chairman at that time of the Regional Cooperation Committee.

This compilation was made imperative by the demand for a quick reference tool of direction toward elusive titles and dates of newspapers on file in Southern California. It is a well known fact that though newspapers have a very definite place in research as first-hand material, they are difficult to use because of the lack of indexes to the subject matter contained, and any aid to their use should be most welcome to those consulting collections noted on the *Union List*.

The Library attendant who finds segregated information difficult to obtain at a moment's notice will be glad to know that this quick reference tool exists and that exact periods are brought together for his use in this new arrangement. Already Ed Ainsworth of the *Times* newspaper has made extensive use of it in his search for material on the Santa Fe Trail. Book dealers use it as a guide to their sales; and for students of California history, and particularly of Southern California, it is proving invaluable.

It is hoped that the index may sometime be printed and made available for general distribution.

—BLANCHE E. MCKOWN

Children's Librarians

Back numbers of the *ROUNABOUT OF BOOKS*, the annotated lists of reading for boys and girls, are available at three cents a copy while they last. Send your list of missing issues and the money to the Executive Secretary of CLA: MISS JEAN CASAD, P. O. Box 963, Sacramento, California.

IMPRESSIONS OF ALA MIDWINTER, 1941

JENS NYHOLM

Two topics, defense activities and cataloging problems, formed the pivot on which the 1941 Midwinter Conference turned.

Libraries and the War

Deftly directed by President Brown, alert, decisive, vigorous, two Council Meetings presented eight hundred librarians with facts and formulas for the erection of solid home defenses against the onslaught of totalitarianism.

The first of these meetings was devoted to a discussion of the promotion of civilian morale through library activities. A pointed address by the President was followed by the succinct statement of ALA policy (see *ALA Bulletin*, January, 1942). Library implications of the Office of Civilian Defense and of the Civilian Morale Program of the Office of Education were presented by Mary Louise Alexander and Ralph M. Dunbar of Washington, D. C. These implications, in turn, were considered in relation to the particular interests and responsibilities of various types of libraries.

The second Council Meeting continued the general topic, "Libraries and the War." Industrial defense training was discussed by Francis R. St. John, chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, while library service to the armed forces was outlined by Harold F. Brigham, speaking for the Defense Activities Committee. The Victory Book Campaign, now in full swing, was inaugurated with elan by Althea H. Warren, who put on a veritable show, leaving the call for books to be interpreted by charming representatives of the new camp librarians and vigorous youths wearing the insignia of the United States Army. Giving perspective to the meeting, Carleton B. Joeckel (soon to become Dean of the Graduate Library School in Chicago) outlined the role libraries are to play in post-war reconstruction; and, as a part of this planning, Joseph L. Wheeler emphasized a vigilant library building program. The meeting appropriately concluded with an international outlook in the form of a communication from William Warner Bishop stressing the library's opportunity to promote international understanding.

These two unusual Council Meetings, followed by a third one confined to business matters (at which California's Althea Warren was nominated for First Vice-President-Elect of the ALA), undoubtedly meant a great stimulation to the intensely listening audience, and offer a basis for that action which it is now our responsibility to take.

Cataloging Problems

To discuss cataloging the very moment we are concentrating our efforts on defense problems need not be considered "to fiddle while Rome is burning." In two meetings the

conference demonstrated that the costly procedure of cataloging, to which the new edition of the *ALA Catalog Rules* has directed our attention, may advantageously be made subject to that search for essentials which characterizes war times.

The Division of Cataloging joined with the Association of College and Reference Libraries in a discussion of "Scholarly Libraries and the New Catalog Rules." Lucille N. Morsch of the Library of Congress presented the catalogers' viewpoint, while representatives of reference librarians, college librarians, and university librarians interpreted the special needs of these groups. It cannot be said that there was unanimous agreement as to the policies to be adopted, although the trend was definitely towards reforms along economic lines.

In a second meeting, arranged by the University Libraries Section of the ACRL, new ideas in cataloging were appraised in papers dealing with the new Code (by Jens Nyholm), subject cataloging and classification (by Maurice F. Tauber), and cooperative cataloging (by David J. Haykin). This program had a triangular design: analysis of the problems of descriptive cataloging covered by the Code, as well as those of subject cataloging, pointed towards the road to the future, cooperative cataloging.

Aside from two sessions devoted to cataloging problems the College and University Librarians spent a long afternoon in a joint meeting with the ALA Committee on Budgets, Compensation, and Salaries of Service, considering the second draft of the proposed ALA Standards for College and University Libraries. If the resulting "Standards" are taken as guide-posts and not as limitations a very useful tool will have been developed.

Personalities

Equally as important as meetings are personal talks with fellow librarians. From Claremont Colleges went official CLA delegate Willis Kerr, always a faithful conventioneer. From the Los Angeles Public Library there were Althea Warren and Anne F. Leidendecker. UCLA had an able delegate in Fanny Col-dren, who conducted the meeting of the Reference Librarians Section of the ACRL. Stanford was represented by Margaret Windsor, eagerly discussing cataloging problems, even on the train going home.

The 1941 Midwinter Meeting will long linger in the memory as an important event. But more than this: its effects should soon become apparent in determined action from the Pacific Coast to the shores of the Atlantic. Mr. Kerr said the Chicago meetings this year "seemed considerably grim. We faced courageously a gigantic task." He feels that attendance was not as large or as widely representative as usual.

NEWS OF THE ARMY LIBRARY SERVICE

XENOPHON P. SMITH

9th Corps Area Librarian, U. S. Army

Headquarters News

One of the interesting events recently was the sudden removal of the Ninth Corps Area Headquarters from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Douglas, Utah. After the orders arrived everything from the Corps Area Librarian's office had to be packed in corrugated cardboard cartons. This included books, papers, pencils, daters, wrapping paper, everything. The queerest puzzle was how to keep the office functioning with file records safely stowed away in these cartons. Somehow this was managed with a trifling delay in replying to some letters, and on Thursday, January 8th, the truck backed up to the door. One hundred and thirty-seven of these large corrugated cartons and all of the furniture was loaded on; the key was turned in the door; fond farewells were said, and the office was on the move.

Most California librarians will be interested in the fact that Marsh Bull, who happened to be calling at the office at just this time, performed the important function of tallying out while the loading was in process; just another evidence of Gaylord Service.

Victory Book Campaign

Through the splendid cooperation of Mabel R. Gillis, who has been named ALA Liaison Librarian for Ninth Corps Area, a program and plan was developed for the handling of donations received in the Victory Book Campaign drive. From all indications this is going to be unusually successful in California. A short description of these plans might be interesting here.

Inasmuch as all available military personnel is needed for other work, it was felt some scheme would be advisable whereby all Victory Book Campaign books reaching the Army could be ready to use in accordance with Army practices. To achieve this result a minimum of preparation was needed. This consisted of pasting in a corner strip book pocket, typing a book card, tipping in a date due slip and affixing rubber stamps which indicate the source of the book and provide a place for an accession number to be written in if desired. Through the cooperation of Margaret Girdner in San Francisco and Jasmine Britton in Los Angeles, the high school librarians with student helpers volunteered to handle this work. All necessary supplies were furnished from the Corps Area Librarian's office. San Francisco and Los Angeles were chosen as central warehousing points for all Victory Book Campaign books collected in California intended for the Army in order that this preparation might be handled as described. At the time of writing these notes,

a shipment of books similarly prepared by the Utah Division of the drive has just reached Fort Douglas Post Library. The ability of the new Post Librarian to commence immediate circulation of the material because of this handling seems to justify all expectations and hopes of the plan.

Another interesting feature which applies particularly to California is that from the books collected there it is hoped an extensive system of possibly 1,000 traveling library units, consisting of 35 to 40 books packed in wooden boxes for use in our outposts and standby stations, can be established. This is a new and critical problem created by our actual entry into the war and the consequent change in the use of troops. It is extremely fortunate that a large supply of fine books such as that created by the drive is being made available just at this time.

New Appointments

Margaret B. Eastman, recently a member of the staff of the Fine Arts Department of the Pasadena Public Library, arrived at Fort Douglas January 30th to assist in the office of the Corps Area Librarian. With a splendid background of library training and business experience Miss Eastman is already proving to be extremely valuable in the work of this office.

Mrs. Lethel A. Slaten, the former Betty Beck, resigned her position as librarian of the No. 2 Service Club Library at Fort Ord as of January 1st. Mrs. Slaten did an excellent piece of work in organizing this library for the men at Fort Ord and we were extremely sorry to see her leave the Army Library Service. She is now located at the Presidio Junior High School in San Francisco. Rebecca Breskin, who has recently been associated with the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios in Hollywood as Research Librarian, has been appointed to fill the vacancy created by Mrs. Slaten's resignation.

Another appointment of interest to California librarians is that of Mary Cooper, for many years associated with the Berkeley Public Library, as Camp Librarian at March Field. Miss Cooper is now working on the important problem of selecting five thousand books for the basic collection in the new Service Club Library at the Field. Buying books is always fun for any librarian, but buying five thousand of them at one time is almost a spree. At any rate it produces many a headache as any of the Camp Librarians can assure you. Another interesting problem which Miss Cooper will have is the coordinating of the activities of the old Post Library at March Field with those of the new Service Club Library.

Announcement has just recently been made

of the appointment of Elizabeth Hickenlooper as supervisor of all library activity at Camp Roberts. For many months Miss Hickenlooper has been Librarian at the East Garrison Service Club Library at Camp Roberts. With the growth of library service there it seemed wise to bring all of this work under a single supervising head. The excellent organizing ability already displayed in the work at East Garrison leaves little doubt as to the wisdom of this choice. Library service at Camp Roberts should soon be one of the outstanding services in the entire country.

Juliet Vradenburg, formerly with the Pasa-

dena Star News Library, has been appointed Assistant Librarian to handle the work at East Garrison Library while Ruth Cosgrave, who has been for some time the librarian of the West Garrison, will continue there as Assistant to Miss Hickenlooper.

At the present time there is only one new camp selecting a librarian; that one is Camp Cooke, just out of Lompoc, California. No information is yet available as to who will receive this appointment. The coming months will bring several more appointments to these interesting posts as Camp Librarians with the Army Library Service.

WHO'S WHERE

It begins to look as if California librarians are engaged in a grand game of Musical Chairs, with Uncle Sam playing the marching tune that results in the general exchange of places. Men are going into the Army and Navy, women are taking positions with the federal government, recent graduates of the library schools are getting appointments, new libraries are being organized, some librarians are getting married, and others are retiring after long service. Following are some of these details of personnel changes that have been brought to our attention by reports from libraries, library schools and the press.

JANE I. DICK is now Librarian at the new Naval Hospital in Corona, and has been succeeded at the San Diego Naval Hospital Library by MRS. JEANNETTE BARRY. ISABELLE T. FARNUM is assistant at the Naval Training Station Library in San Diego. RUTH W. FORNEY is Librarian at the San Diego Naval Air Station. FLORA B. BRIGHAM is Librarian at the Marine Barracks Library in that city. SADIE UGLOW is Post Librarian at Stockton Field.

ELOISE RYAN, now Librarian of the Naval Air Station, Alameda, was succeeded in her former position as head of the Books for the Blind Section, State Library, by temporary appointment of VIRGINIA STATLER. MRS. ELSIE GIBSON resigned as assistant in the California Section of the State Library and was succeeded February 16 by THEDA SPICER, formerly employed by the Safeway Stores Library, Oakland. Other appointments to the State service in Sacramento are ZILLA GRANT, as Librarian of the State Board of Equalization Law Library, and MRS. KATHARINE PEDLEY, as State Department of Social Welfare Librarian.

SUSANNA CLAYTON OTT, on the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library since her graduation from the 1905 Training Class, retired at the end of 1941. In 1912 she was made head of the Reference Department (later the History Department), and together with her assistant, Laura C. Cooley, built a monumental collection, specializing in Western History. Her associates in the library will

miss keenly her refreshing, vivid, and warmly generous personality. A large group of library friends gave a dinner in her honor at the Woman's Athletic Club, January 8. LAURA COOLEY is emergency librarian in the Department at present.

The staff she left behind her in Los Angeles watch with interest the career of chief librarian ALTHEA WARREN, on leave for the duration of the Victory Book Campaign of which she is national director. Letters and cards drift back, and now and then they hear of her being guest of honor at the Book and Author Dinner, and see her face (reading from left to right) in pictures of hob-nobbing great and near-great. Meanwhile, ROBERTA BOWLER is Acting Librarian in Los Angeles. Cheerful letters from ANN O'CONNOR, formerly of LAPL but now in the Honolulu Public Library, tell that during the days immediately after December 7, when the library was closed, Ann spent her time at the hospital washing test tubes, and doing other such "professional" jobs. ELIZABETH HICKENLOOPER, also formerly of the LAPL staff, was appointed chief librarian for Camp Roberts on January 18. AGNES DUDGEON left in December to assist Miss Hickenlooper. The Midwinter Conference of ALA, and a meeting of the Librarian Consultants of the Encyclopedia Britannica Year Book, called ANNE LEIDENDEKER to Chicago during the month of December. Mrs. Leidendeker has served as Librarian Consultant since the first issue of the Britannica Book of the Year in 1938. HELEN L. SMITH is on leave of absence from LAPL for six months.

MRS. EVA M. LANDIS has been appointed to the newly created position of head of the circulation department, Santa Barbara Public Library. Mrs. Landis, formerly employed in the San Diego Public Library, was more recently city librarian at Waukesha, Wisc.

JEANNETTE MILLER succeeded MRS. JENNIE ENGELL, retired, as head cataloger of the Kern County Free Library in January. STANLEY McELDERRY left the Taft Branch of the Kern County Library to be assistant at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Engineering Library

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in Los Angeles, and was replaced by FRED WILSON. JAMES MOON enlisted as a yeoman, Naval Reserve. JESSIE HUME was appointed to the Kern County staff as children's librarian.

LOYD JORGENSEN, now working for the U.S. Immigration Service at Calexico, was succeeded as Librarian of the Huntington Beach Public Library by MRS. LYLAN MOSINGER. MRS. FLORENCE FISHER is now assistant librarian at Huntington Beach.

DORIS GARCELON is now Librarian of San Luis Obispo Public Library, replacing Mrs. E. L. KELLOGG, who retired in November after twenty-five years of service. MRS. MADELINE LAVERONI is Librarian of San Juan Bautista Public Library, having been appointed soon after the death of Mrs. ADELAIDE BREEN.

MRS. BETTY BECK SLATEN has left the Fort Ord Library to become Librarian of Presidio Junior High School, San Francisco. ELEANOR STURGES retired from the position of reference librarian at San Francisco Public Library at the end of November, 1941, after forty-five years of service.

MRS. AVALON C. CUSTER was appointed as assistant in the Glendale Public Library early this year. ALICE KELLER is at the City Schools Library, Los Angeles. MRS. BIRDELLA HILL LAUGHLIN, formerly Librarian of the Mountain View High School, is assistant supervisor of WPA library projects in the East Bay area. MRS. THELMA REID VAN GROSS is WPA Supervisor of Library Projects, District No. 1.

ALICE LOVE, formerly of San Jose State College Library, is now Librarian of Vocational School, San Diego. MRS. ERMA SCHNERINGER WHITE is supervisor of filing, President's Office, University of California. LLOYD SCANLON is teacher-librarian of Valjeo Junior High School.

MRS. ELIZABETH BULLITT COLLINS is assistant in the Redwood City Public Library. PATRICIA CLARK holds a similar position in the Burlingame Public Library. HORACE RICHARD ARCHER is junior librarian at the University of California, Berkeley. MARGARET BRAY and EDWARD COLBY now work in the Oakland Public Library. C. ADELL SCOTT is assisting at Visalia Public Library.

NORMA DEAN CARUTH is Library-Clerk at the Sturges Junior High School, San Bernardino. DORIS ELNA COCHRAN was recently appointed assistant in the Merced County Free Library. FERN MARIE DENT holds a similar position in the Fresno County Free Library. ELIZABETH MAY WRIGHT has been appointed Branch Librarian for Imperial County Free Library. ZELLA WILKIN has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, San Marino. She was succeeded in a similar position in the Oroville Public Library by GRACE BALDWIN. ERMA MARTIN is children's librarian now in the National City Public Library.

The former PEGGY GASKINS, now Mrs. J. K. Hutchings, continues as Librarian of the

city library at Orange. LOUELLA CHRISTENSEN, assistant at the Ventura County Library, recently became Mrs. Donald Berg. MARGARET MILLER of the Standard Oil Co. Library is now Mrs. Pierre F. Rocq. Mrs. ROBERT G. WINDEN is the new name for HELEN CUMMINGS. DORIS GATES is now Mrs. Will Hall.

As a result of the recent civil service examination HELEN O'CONOR was named chief of the Branches Division, Los Angeles County Public Library. VIOLET TAPPER has been given the temporary appointment of first assistant in that division, pending examination of candidates for permanent appointment.

Word comes from Oregon that ELEANOR SHARPLESS STEPHENS is deep in her new activities as State Librarian. Having kept many of her old contacts from the days when she worked in Washington she has found a warm welcome and many interesting occupations awaiting her.

California Librarians will long remember and appreciate Miss Stephens' hearty and generous participation in professional projects. As a member of ALA she served on the Library Architecture Committee, and as chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the County and Regional Section when it met in San Francisco in 1939. Over the years she did yeoman work for the California Library Association, serving on the Executive Committee, the Committee on Constitutional Revision of which she was Chairman at one period, as well as acting as head of the Committee on Education for Librarianship one year, and making a contribution to the Code of Ethics Committee another. Southern California benefitted by her work on Southern District committees and her faithful membership in the Library Executives' Association of Los Angeles County for eight years, during which time she served on several committees carrying out surveys of administrative problems.

During her sixteen years as Assistant Librarian and Chief of the Branches Division of the Los Angeles County Public Library she saw and assisted in many changes. Under her care the book collection was developed to its present high standards. Efficient routines for branches were set up and installed, and the training of apprentices owes much to her interest and perseverance.

All who know her will appreciate the fine professional spirit, the energy and unflagging enthusiasm which she takes with her to Salem; and Southern California especially will miss her characteristic zeal for new undertakings. It is to be hoped that, as she kept her membership in the PNLA during her long absence from the Pacific Northwest, she will continue her associations with California librarians and appear occasionally at the annual conventions to renew her many friendships.

PUBLIC RELATIONS, 1942

HARRIET S. DAVIDS

Chairman, Public Relations Committee

This year your Public Relations committee calls upon every librarian in the State to participate and cooperate, to serve in fact as a "committee of one" to further cordial and helpful public relations for the CLA. During this year immediately ahead, it is vital that libraries everywhere prove themselves indispensable.

What is your library doing? Many have established branches in near-by camps or bases. Kern County Library is issuing regularly a mimeographed bulletin in which books, documents and magazine articles bearing on defense activities are exhaustively analyzed. These bulletins are distributed to every member of the large defense council, including all local as well as the central county council. We are all familiar with similar bulletins issued by the State Library. In Madera County, the librarian is doing active executive Red Cross work; in Merced County, by special authorization of the Board of Supervisors the librarian is a member of the tire rationing board; in Butte and Kings counties, the librarians are

working as members of the county nutrition committees; in Modesto, the librarian is a member of the Modesto Council of Executives. If your library or you and your staff are active in defense work or in other community activities, let your Public Relations Committee know. The good word can be passed on.

It has already been suggested to the head of the Pacific Branch of the American Red Cross that before Red Cross roll calls are begun, local libraries be approached to see what potential help they may be able to give. As a result, the California field staff has been advised by its Headquarters Office to draw upon library facilities. We know that these facilities are largely unrealized, and now there is an opportunity to list, display, and circulate books and material which will be of the greatest help in roll calls on health, nutrition, first aid, home nursing, and similar projects.

Your committee would be very happy to receive accounts or actual clippings of any especially successful or unusual publicity, either single items or continued campaigns.

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